

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of steps taken by Government to combat and curb drug consumption and smuggling*

- i) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment under its scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse is providing financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations for running De-addiction centres.
- ii) A National Drug Awareness Campaign is launched every year on the occasion of 'International Day against illicit trafficking and Drug Abuse' on 26th June. Under this campaign, ill effects of the drugs are discussed with people so that correct information and life skills are available to young people to help them to choose a drug free and healthy life style.
- iii) Information, Education and communication (IEC) materials like posters, banners, panels, brochures, audio and visual spots have been developed to impart knowledge about drugs through radio, television, newspapers and other mass media. Special camps are organized from time to time in which the messages against drugs are spread through discussions, rallies, puppet shows, street plays and pantomime shows.
- iv) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- v) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- vi) Improved coordination between the various drug law enforcement agencies for greater cohesion in interdiction measures.
- vii) Strengthening of international liaison for dissemination of operational intelligence. Government has signed bilateral agreements/MoUs, MLATs/Extradition treaties with many countries to provide mutual cooperation and assistance in all drug related matters. Increased international cooperation has led to number of joint operations including Controlled Delivery operations.
- viii) Special efforts are being made to deal drug trafficking by Internet Pharmacy, Methamphetamine Labs, courier parcels etc.
- ix) Conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.
- x) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotics drugs to informants and officers.
- xi) Financial assistance being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotics units. Apex level coordination committees in the States have been constituted to review the drug situation including illicit cultivation and preventive action taken by the State.

#### **Police under staffed to tackle terror and crime**

1235. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the police are under staffed to meet the challenge to tackling terror and crime;
- (b) whether there are more than 1.3 lakhs vacancies in the Central and State Police Forces;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether police to people ratio in our country is much lower as there are 143 police men per one lakh population in our country which is well below the UN mandated minimum norm of 222 police personnel for ever one lakh people; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen our police force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per information furnished by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), the sanctioned/actual strength of State Police as on 1.1.2007 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The sanctioned and actual strength of Central Police Forces (including Railway Protection Force) as on 1.1.2007 is 7,98,530 and 7,27,509, respectively.

(d) As per information furnished by BPR&D, the sanctioned and actual total police per one lakh population (police-population ratio) at all-India level is 145.25 and 117.09, respectively, as on 1.1.2007.

(e) As 'Police' and 'Law & Order' are State subjects as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, the States are competent to raise police force as per their law & order, internal security and allied requirements. However, the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments in modernizing their police forces in terms of infrastructure, to meet challenges to internal security, effectively and to reduce their dependence on Central Police Forces.

**Statement**

*Sanctioned & Actual strength of total police force (Civil police + Armed police)*

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Total	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92,106	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,108	5,239
3.	Assam	55,952	46,541
4.	Bihar	74,188	52,075
5.	Chhattisgarh	36,987	25,412
6.	Goa	4,540	4,178
7.	Gujarat	72,723	53,451
8.	Haryana	52,109	50,524

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14,722	12,033
10	Jammu & Kashmir	68,125	NR
11	Jharkhand	51,081	40,663
12	Karnataka	76,997	57,509
13	Kerala	43,111	39,022
14	Madhya Pradesh	76,365	NR
15	Maharashtra *	1,82,195	NR
16	Manipur	16,771	13,339
17	Meghalaya	9,347	8,550
18	Mizoram	7,874	7,233
19	Nagaland	31,407	31,305
20	Orissa	45,156	38,752
21	Punjab	71,859	63,641
22	Rajasthan	71,664	51,051
23	Sikkim	3,522	2,854
24	Tamil Nadu *	98,683	NR
25	Tripura	25,504	19,367
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,66,126	1,50,134
27	Uttarakhand	20,896	14,591
28	West Bengal	82,593	65,944
29	A & N Islands	2,901	2,750
30	Chandigarh	4,628	4,395
31	D&N Haveli	208	185
32	Daman & Diu	246	226
33	Delhi	62,420	66,275
34	Lakshadweep	349	302
35	Pondicherry	3,246	NR
All India		16,32,651	9,27,541* *

\* As on 01.01.2006

NR - Data not received

\*\* All India total of actual excludes the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry